

## THE KALDA VENTURE.

KALIDA, OHIO.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1853.

V. B. PALMER, at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, is our only agent in these cities for advertising and subscription purposes. All arrangements made with him, on our account will be treated as if made directly with this office.

**A VERY SLIGHT HINT.**—We would remind those who have our money in their pockets, that so long as it remains there it will neither pay our debts or theirs; and it is a fact not generally appreciated that he who feels an interest in the success of the principles of a newspaper will best testify it by forking over the interest and principal of his subscription; as no man can collect his thoughts whose accounts are uncollectible; nor clothe in rich garb his ideas when he is himself out at elbows. It seems to us that the world of newspaper patrons have far too spiritual an idea of those who enter the daily history and gossip of the great Babel. They seem to think that Editors are entirely independent of such sublimity concerns as what they shall eat, and what they shall drink, or where-withal they shall be clothed, not reflecting that the very pen they write with must be fed with ink, or it would refuse to trace upon the sheet a single sentence.

### Progress in Engineering.

We extract from the Toronto (Canada) Daily Leader, the following extract from a Speech of Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON, the celebrated English Engineer, at a Public Dinner given to him at that city, on the 26th ult:—

"When we read of the efforts of Smeaton and the early pioneers of engineering, we found that they were engaged day after day in the great labor of studying details. There was then in engineering no division of labor. Within the last twenty-five years, there had been introduced into engineering, as it were instinctively, an immense amount of labor-division. Science had been divided as well as manufacturing processes. We were now able to produce in a given time what Smeaton, with his immense intellect, and his unbounded power of contrivance, would have required years to do. No engineer could view the Eddystone lighthouse at this moment without feeling deep respect for Smeaton's talents, and strong sympathy for the difficulties which he had to encounter. Contrasted with his tedious labor, how marvellous was the rapidity which marked the accomplishment of our present undertakings! The work of years has been reduced to days. In truth the object of society, and especially of professional duty seemed now to be to save time. 'Save time' is the war cry of our period. It was so emphatically with our railways. Without a division of professional labor they never could be produced. A new class of men had grown out of this change of circumstances; a class so necessary to the production of railways, that they ought not to be forgotten on an occasion like this. An assemblage of engineers should not forget the contractors—men whose calling had been created by circumstances, and whose combination of practical science with mechanical skill rendered them almost engineers. They now come to the aid of the engineer in all his difficulties. He has little more to do than to conceive—they realize. He has become the poet of engineering—they are its slaves. (Applause.) The Britannia bridge—containing an amount of masonry unheard of before, nearly 2,000,000 of cubic feet—was built in three years, without concern on his part in regard to the masonry. It was turned over to a contractor—an intelligent and a thoroughly practical, though not a scientific man, and he performed the task. Yes, two millions of cubic feet of masonry were worked from the quarry, dressed, squared, set, and reared into a magnificent edifice in three years; in other words, there were three cubic feet of masonry set every minute for twelve hours a day for three hundred days in the year, for three years. (Applause.) Nothing that he had heard of, or read of, equalled that, and yet he would almost pledge himself that this, and more than this, would be done at Montreal. (Renewed applause.) There was an infinite amount of ingenuity in the mere tackle of such a work. And yet they must not permit their own skill and success to blind them to the fact that, so far as work was concerned, things of almost equal note were achieved in other countries. His experience in Egypt surprised him not a little. During the construction of a railway there, he calculated on much difficulty in regard to the making of embankments, ditches, culverts, and so on. But arrangements were made through the agency of dragomen, and the Egyptians, once at work, much surprised him. He was almost in despair at first, but after they had become familiar with the labor, they performed a quantity of work that was really astonishing. He mentioned this circumstance as one that stood in strong contrast to the Britannia bridge masonry, which might be regarded as a work where the utmost available amount of science was brought to bear, while the Egyptian work was one in which an in-

finite division of labor was employed and exemplified. An embankment was made over the Delta of the Nile, extending to about 140 miles, eight feet high and twenty-five feet wide; the whole, he believed, was now completed, within about eighteen months. One portion of the work struck him as very remarkable. The Pasha of Egypt had, of course, the power of sending to villages and directing the Mayor to cause a certain amount of work to be performed in a certain period. A road was required to one of the Pasha's palaces, and the Pasha ordered it to be made. To be ordered there is to be done. The road was made, thirty miles long, forty feet wide, and eight feet high, and in what space could it be supposed? Why in six weeks. In that comparatively barbarous country, then, a work had been accomplished which he had not known equalled in any country, however highly civilized. The fact should teach us to be careful when we were disposed to laud too highly our own performances."

**MR. EDGERTON'S PROTEST.**—This gentleman, in accordance with his previous notice, has published, in the *Defiance Democrat*, a protest of some three or four columns. We have already sufficiently designated its object, and need only add that it is a respectfully written paper, containing nothing, however, of special moment to the people of the Northwest.

**MR. BROWN'S COMMUNICATION.**—We insert a communication from D. I. BROWN, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of this county; in relation to a conversation with Mr. Gilson, affecting Mr. Gilliland. Mr. Cunningham of the *Lima Argus*, was advised of the matter in our presence, but not by Mr. Brown who, we suppose, did not expect to be called in question about it, but whose statement is unquestionable. We have no doubt Mr. Gilson did Mr. Gilliland serious injury, by an uncalculated and unjustifiable use of his name; and this cannot have been a solitary instance.

In Allen, GEORGE SHIPLEY, the regular nominee for Probate Judge is defeated by Michael Leatherman, who now holds the office by appointment, and who ran on the bolting ticket. We regret Shipley's defeat, as he was an honest and capable man, only too modest to have his true merit appreciated.

**THE SENATOR IN THE ALLEN, AUGLAIZE AND DEFIANCE DISTRICT.**—Report at Delphos is that Taylor is elected over Gilliland by about 200 majority. This result, if correct, is brought about by the want of a sufficiently specific declaration on the part of Mr. Gilliland of hostility to the Gilson frauds and to the actors in that nefarious transaction. His neutral position did not satisfy the Democracy of his District, though we believe Mr. Gilliland, was withheld from such an expression by a mistaken sense of the obligations of friendship, and from feelings highly creditable to him as a private gentleman, but unfortunate and injudicious in one put forward for public station. Had Mr. G. been elected he would, we believe, on this, as on all other subjects have honestly discharged his duties as a Senator. Under ordinary circumstances, would have carried his District by more than his party majority, as personally Mr. G. is deservedly popular. His defeat is owing to the public indignation against the supporters of Gen. Gilson, against identification with whom he did not strongly enough protest. Judge Taylor, it is but just to say, will vote equally correctly for Democratic men and measures.

**MOVEMENT IN A RIGHT DIRECTION.**—We learn from the Memphis Appeal that Mr. C. C. Baylor, a gentleman of character and reputation in that city, has recently delivered a lecture at Holly Springs, Mass., on the wisdom and necessity of exempting negroes from sale under execution for debts of their owners. Two objects are proposed by this movement—one to abate the clamors of the Abolitionists, against the forced separation of families; and the other, to increase the number of slaveholders, by exempting the poorer whites from the loss of their slaves in consequence of debt. The proposal is said to have secured the approval of distinguished gentlemen at the South, and a formal appeal to in the Baltimore Cotton Plant. So far as it goes this is a movement in the right direction.

**F. Le Blond, Dem., is elected Representative in the Mercer dist't.**



ELECTION MATTERS.

**OUR COUNTY TICKET.**—At the period of going to Press, the official returns have not been received, but enough is known, for us to state that the Democratic Ticket is gloriously sustained. JOHN B. FRUCHEY's majority for Sheriff, is about 300. JOSEPH TINGLE's, for Recorder, about 500, and perhaps 600; and C. H. RICE's, for County Commissioner, about 250. The old line Whig party had no regular ticket. The Fusionists had, but it is badly beaten.

**GEORGE W. ROLLER**, candidate for Member of the Board of Equalization is elected in the District, so far as we can learn, without opposition.

**S. H. STEEDMAN, Esq.**, Democratic candidate for Senator, had no regular opposition in this county, and his majority over Fitch, will, we think exceed 500, and may reach 600. He is undoubtedly elected.

**JAMES MACKENZIE**, the Democratic candidate for Representative, is elected in this District, by a majority of about 500. His majority in this county, is about 250, and will probably be about the same in Henry county.

**CRITES**, the regular Democratic nominee, in Allen county, (for the Legislature,) is elected by about eighty majority, over Blackburn. What Rockhill's vote was, we did not learn, but suppose he carried the Maine Law strength, whatever that was.

**Allen county gave Taylor, Independent Democratic candidate for Senator, nearly 500 majority over the regular nominee.**

**A GOOD ADMONITION TO THE PASSERS BY.**—Upon the house in Edinburgh occupied by John Knox, which is still standing in a fine state of preservation, was inscribed the beautiful motto of the noble Reformer, now clearly legible, "Love God above all, and your neighbor as yourself."

**A SUGGESTION OF CALAMITIES.**—Recent accounts from Persia state that there have been inundations and cholera at Teheran, locusts at Sepahan, and a terrible earthquake at Shiraz and Cashan. In the former place between 12,000 and 15,000 were killed by the earthquake in the night; and the pestilence arose from their unburied corpses.

**A meeting of the members of the Bar was had at the late Session of the Court of Common Pleas, relative to the death of A. Monroe, Esq., late of this place. The proceedings will appear in our next.**

**Alonzo A. Skinner, Esq.**, formerly of this place, late Indian Agent, Oregon, was lately murdered by the Indians in an insurrection in Oregon.

**Mrs. Secrist**, so inhumanly murdered in Westmoreland county, Pa., was a sister of Mrs. John Douglas, of this village.

**Dr. Perkey**, the Democratic candidate for Representative in Hancock is reported elected over Jesse Wheeler, Maine Law candidate and bolting Democrat.

**Henry J. Bohmer**, was a candidate for nomination for Representative at the Democratic Convention, and was unsuccessful. In his Township, and in Monterey, and so far as his influence extended in the county, we learn he used it to defeat the Democratic Candidates, as well for Representative, as for County Officers. After his personal pledge made at the Representative Convention, and after his Township voting to nominate JOHN B. FRUCHEY for Sheriff, and C. H. RICE for County Commissioner, he used all his influence in the county, secretly to defeat these candidates before the people, and to elect Free-soil, and Maine Law candidates as Sheriff and County Commissioner. Fraudulent and mutilated Tickets, purporting to be Democratic, were palmed off at the polls, upon the voters, who voted for Rev. Wm. J. Wilson, of the Disciple Church, heretofore known as a Whig, and who ran as a Free Soil and Maine Law candidate, not ten of the voters being truly in favor of Free Soil or Maine Law principles.

Mr. Brachman, of Cincinnati, also, the Whig candidate for Treasurer of State, was substituted for Mr. Breslin, the Democratic Candidate for that office; Mr. Brachman, receiving all but 12 votes in a Township giving 65 votes for the Democratic Ticket. This also it is reasonable to conclude was by the same influence and procurement.

Precisely how this result was effected we do not pretend to say, but whatever may have been Mr. Bohmer's individual vote, we consider ourselves authorized to say that he abused the confidence reposed in him by the party in the course he pursued, and that he deceived the German voters, as to the principles of the men for whom he procured their votes. His action, it is true, has effected nothing, but after having received for years the trust and confidence of the party, the spirit he manifests, exhibits beyond a question that he has acted in this instance reckless of principle, of his pledged faith, and from motives discreditable to him as a man and a politician.

**DR. TOBERT DE LAMBALE**, a distinguished physician of Paris announces that a shock of electricity, giving to a patient dying from the effects of chloroform, immediately counteracts its influence, and returns the sufferer to life.

**A BACHELOR'S IDEA OF A WIFE.**—A wife should have nine qualifications, which begin with the letter P, viz:—Piety, Patience, Patience, Prudence, Penetration, and Portion. That which should be first of all, and most of all consideration, which is pretty, is now a-days the last of all; and that which should be last of all in consideration, which is portion, is now become first of all, most of all, and with some, all-in-all!!!

"The first thing (said Crauley) in coming into a tavern on the cold wind I ask for, is the bill of fare." "Not I," says Greenow, "I think of the fare first, but never of the bill."

### Rev. Wm. J. Wilson

Was last year Whig Candidate for County Commissioner, and is a candidate of long standing for office. This year he sought by not having his name announced, to secure the Fusionist vote, as a Whig-Free Soil-Maine Law Candidate. Rev. Mr. W., we understand, is always a reluctant candidate, but he is nevertheless a candidate, which of course is all right enough, and we congratulate him on his shrewdness in political contests. Added to his clerical influence, to which we have no kind of objection, he rode with the skill of a circus performer, as Free Soil, Maine Law, and New Line Whig candidate, three several political nags, that would have thrown most men, but which Mr. W. managed to admiration, and had he got the entire Whig vote would have run a very respectable poll, and did very well as it was. Indeed, he would be perfect as an opposition candidate, but for the fact that somehow he never wins, & of course we were not very anxious, in this case, that he should win. We desire, however, to do Mr. W. no injustice. He is as a minister, and as a man personally, highly respectable and worthy. And it may be that in these matters he simply allows to political managers the use of his name, and does not dictate the use they make of it. If this is the case, and he is found occupying an equivocal and unpleasant position, he must censure those who place him there, and his own facility for permitting it, and not those who oppose him.

**PHILOSOPHY TEACHING BY CONCORDS.**—Why are diplomatic papers called circular notes?—Because they go round about a subject without coming to any definite end! They are, moreover, called circular because they are seldom on the square. —Punch.

### Hope Lodge No. 214 Free and Accepted

Masons. Whereas we have learned with deep regret the death of our beloved brother Balzer Crowell, a Master mason in good and regular standing; therefore be it

**Resolved**, That in this dispensation, recognize the hand of an allwise and inscrutable providence who so disposes of events as to subserve his omnipotent will and pleasure.

**Resolved**, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family of our deceased brother and hereby tender them our heartfelt condolence and regret.

**Resolved**, That the members of this Lodge, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days in token of regret to the memory of our deceased friend and brother.

**Resolved**, That in accordance with his request this Lodge will attend the funeral of our deceased brother at his late residence, to-morrow at o'clock P. M.

**Resolved**, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of the deceased, the North Western Whig, Kalida Venture and Lima Argus for publication. J. M. LEAMON, Sec'y.

### COMMUNICATION.

KALIDA, Oct. 13th, 1853.

Dear Sir:—I notice in the Lima Argus of the 1st of October, 1853, a letter from Robert Gilliland, which purports to have been written the tenth of September last, and in reply to an inquiry made by the editor of the Argus, of Mr. Gilliland. It also appears from Mr. G's letter, that the subject of inquiry was obtained from me. I merely wish to say, through your paper, that I do not now recollect of having said anything at all upon that subject to the editor of the Argus. I recollect of Mr. Cunningham being at Kalida about the time that we (Mr. Crabbill and myself) came home from Defiance, but he said nothing to me upon that subject, whatever, and I do not now recollect of his being present any time when I made any remarks, upon the subject of Mr. Gilliland's nomination. I, however, did state to some of my companions here, that I had been to Defiance, and that Mr. Gilson had said to me, that he (Gilson) had received a d—d saucy letter from the editor of the *Celina Standard*—that the editor said in his letter, that the fight in Mercer was between himself (Gilson) and Taylor, and if Gilliland got the nomination to the Senate he (Gilson) might consider himself sustained, and Gilson added, Gilliland is nominated, and I suppose I will be sustained. This is as nearly the words of Gilson as I can recollect at this time. For assurance of the correctness of the above I have written to Mr. Crabbill to state to me his understanding of the matter, which correspondence please find herewith enclosed, which I wish published, as also this note and Mr. Gilliland's letter above referred to.

Yours very respectfully,  
DAVID I. BROWN.

JAMES MACKENZIE, Esq.

Mr. Wm. C. CRABILL, Vaughnsville, O.,

Dear Sir:—Will you be good enough to state to me by return mail, as near as you can recollect, the language used by Mr. Gilson at Defiance, on the evening of the 2d, or the morning of the 3d of September, 1853: in relation to Mr. Gilliland's nomination, and oblige yours,  
DAVID I. BROWN.

October 7th, 1853.

VAUGHNSVILLE, Oct. 11, 1853.

Dear Sir:—My recollection of the conversation in question, was, that Gilson remarked to you, that he had received a d—d saucy letter from the Editor of the *Celina Standard*, to the effect that the fight for nomination, was between him (Gilson) and Taylor, and that if Gilliland got the nomination, he might consider himself sustained. Mr. Gilson added, "Now Gilliland is nominated, I'll be sustained." This is as nearly as I can recollect the language used, to which I suppose you have reference in your note.—Respectfully yours,

WM. C. CRABILL.

D. I. Brown, Esq.

From the Lima Argus.

VAN WERT, O., Sept. 10, 1853.

T. E. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

Dear Sir: Yours under date the 9th inst., is this moment received. It does appear strange to me that my name must eternally be brought in question about these frauds at Defiance. If Gen. Gilson made those remarks to Mr. Brown of Kalida, attributed to him, it was certainly very foolish in him to do so, and I think he is a man of too much sense to make any such declaration. I have had nothing to do in procuring Gen. Gilson's appointment, and do not intend to have any thing to do with his confirmation or rejection by the U. S. Senate. I know this will be satisfactory to you, as no man has "authority" to use my name in connection with the matter of the sales at Defiance, nor the appointment of the Land officers there.

I will be over to see you ere long, and

in the mean time I give you "authority" to deny any and every thing in connection with those frauds at Defiance, or my taking any part in the appointment or confirmation of Gen. Gilson to the office he now holds.

Respectfully, &c.,  
R. GILLILAND.

From the Brownsville (Pa.) Clipper.

### Horrible Murder, Robbery and Arson.

We have taken some pains to ascertain the particulars of a most horrible murder, followed by robbery and arson, which occurred about 9 o'clock, on the night of Thursday, the 8th inst., in South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, three miles from Paryopolis, in this county.

Two men named Geo. Ward and Malcomb Gibson, each aged about 25, who reside in the immediate vicinity of the murder, came to the store of Cook and Sweitzer, at the "Ralliance Slave Works," about half mile from their respective residences, and, after hanging about for an hour or two, purchased a phial of cinnamon drops, for the purpose, as they alleged, of relieving a bad cold with which they were troubled. They left the store at about 5 o'clock in the evening, saying that they were going to Robbstown, and proceeded in that direction. About half an hour after they called at the house of H. Smith, a mile or so from the "Slave Works," and who, having lately moved into the neighborhood, did not know them, they took supper, and said they were Methodist preachers, on their way to Robbstown; invited Smith to drink of the cinnamon drops, but he declined. They did not leave Smith's till near 8 o'clock. About 9 o'clock the same evening, a man named Secrist and his wife who resided alone in a one roomed house, a short distance from Smith's were alarmed by a violent rattling and pounding at the door accompanied by demands of admittance, and threats of vengeance in case of refusal. Secrist desired to know what they wanted. They replied, water. He directed them to a pump or well near by, and said they might go and help themselves. This seemed to increase their rage, and seizing a pickaxe or mattock, lying by the house, they commenced to batter in the door, stopping occasionally to beat off watch-dog, that appeared to have attacked them. At this stage of the outrage, Secrist sprang from his bed, caught up a large billet of wood, and proceeded to oppose their entrance, just as the door fell in, when the two ruffians rushed upon him, one of them discharging two barrels of a revolver at him, the balls from both, wounding him dangerously in the head, while the other knocked him down with the mattock, stamped violently upon his head breast, and left him for dead. Mrs. Secrist seeing the situation of her husband sprang to the fireplace, and seizing a poker commenced a vigorous attack upon the villains, when a murderous blow from the mattock felled her to the floor, upon which she found beat and stamped her until she was dead!

One of them asked the other if he thought the old man was dead, and being answered in the affirmative, they lighted a candle, and prying open a bureau drawer with the mattock, took therefrom about \$200 in specie and notes, and after setting fire to the house in several places, and taking another look at Secrist to satisfy themselves that he was dead, departed with their booty. During these proceedings, notwithstanding his excruciating torture, from his frightful wounds, and from seeing his wife murdered before his eyes without the possibility of saving her, and with the certainty of losing his own life also, had he attempted it, Mr. Secrist had the wonderful fortitude and presence of mind to feign he was dead, by lying perfectly motionless till the murderers had left; when, climbing out at a back window and proceeding a few rods from the burning house, he fell and fainted. He remained for some time in a state of insensibility, as the as the dwelling was nearly consumed on coming to his senses. He was however so weak from the loss of blood, and the heat of one foot having been horribly cleft by a stroke from the mattock, he found himself entirely unable to stand or walk. Still by an almost superhuman effort, he continued to drag himself along upon his hands and knees, over an exceedingly rough and uneven surface, a distance of three quarters of a mile, until he reached the house of Cook & Sweitzer, at the "Slave Works," where he arrived in his night clothes only, and completely exhausted about 2 o'clock in the morning. Having given the alarm, and received every possible attention that his dreadful condition demanded, a company was immediately collected, and repaired to the scene of the outrage, but only in time to see the smouldering embers of the dwelling and the bones of the murdered woman.

Finding a phial of cinnamon drops in the yard of the burnt building, suspicion at once fell upon the two young men who had purchased the one at the store of Cook & Sweitzer, on Thursday afternoon, and the company immediately proceeded to their residences and arrested them both. Blood was found upon the clothes of one of the culprits, and about \$30, which been secreted in the garden of Ward's residence, were discovered by those who made the arrest, and a portion of it has been identified by Secrist, as a part of that which the murderers took from the bureau drawer.

It may be here stated, that the body of men who arrested the murderers, took the precaution to send person forward, about daylight to reconnoiter, and that immedi-